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## REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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YUGOSLAV HYDROGRAPHIC INSTITUTE CHARTS ADRIATIC  
USING ELECTRICAL SOUND INSTRUMENT

In 1943, the hydrographic section of the Yugoslav Navy was established in Vis, but was moved to Monopoli, Italy, in the beginning of 1944. With the liberation of Split in October 1944 the section, as the Hydrographic Institute of the Yugoslav Navy, moved to that city.

Between 1944 and 1950, the institute issued 25 large and small charts, and in 1951 it issued 15 more.

From its inception the institute has published the Oglas za Pomorce (Announcement for Navigators), a periodical which acquaints navigators with changes in the Adriatic Sea. The institute also published the Popis Svjetionika Jadranskog Mora (List of Lighthouses in the Adriatic Sea), which was followed by the book Opasivi Prostorii Zbog Mina (Dangerous Areas Because of Mines). The institute publishes annually the Grafikon izlaska i zalaska Sunca i Mjeseca (Chart of the Rising and Setting of the Sun and the Moon).

The institute is working on the Pilot po Jadranu (Pilot in the Adriatic), which will be 700 pages long, and will contain detailed information on the Adriatic Sea, its harbors, coasts, currents, and other navigational guidance. This will be the first book of its kind published in Serbo-Croatian.

The institute also broadcasts information on daily changes in the Adriatic Sea over Radio Split at 0800, 1300, and 2000 hours daily. The Split station has a wave length of 619.8 meters and a range of 600 nautical miles. Broadcasts are in English and Serbo-Croatian.

In 1950, the institute began using aerial photographs as a basis for its chart-making, and is experimenting with more widespread use of aerial photographs.

According to Captain Sigmond Spigl, since 1950 the institute has been measuring depths with an electrical sound instrument /sonar?/, which measures 300 fathoms in one minute, in contrast to measuring with a line which requires 2 minutes to measure one fathom. Depth measurements are now taken from a motorboat which travels 6 miles per hour.

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The Hydrographic Institute has issued all charts of the Adriatic (from the mouth of the Soca to the mouth of the Bojana rivers) in the Serbo-Croatian language. These are the first charts of this kind in Yugoslavia. The hydrographers went among the people seeking the Yugoslav names of individual harbors and islands, for previous charts were mostly in German or Italian.

Certain changes in the coast line have been discovered from these charts. Recently, it was discovered that the Neretva River had deposited 2 kilometers of mud and sand at its mouth in a part of the sea where, according to 1914 charts, the depth was 23 meters.

The institute maintains relations with all large hydrographic establishments throughout the world, including the International Hydrographic Bureau in Monaco. For the present, these relations consist of exchanging charts and publications.

In 1949, in cooperation with the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences in Zagreb, the institute completed the magnetic measurement of the Adriatic in order to plot magnetic variation in the Adriatic. The results of this cooperative work will be announced by the academy in 1951.

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